WASHINGTON D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1885,

IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE,

THE SECOND DAY'S WORK OF THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Both Houses Principally Occupied With the Reading of the Mossage-A Number of Important Measures Reintroduced in the Senate.

Promptly at the hour of 12 Congress convened yesterday and entered upon the transaction of the second day's business. The Senate exceeded the House in the amount of work done, managing to get through with the reading of the President's message and the introduction and reference of a large number of important bills beside, while the House did practically nothing beyoud listening to the reading of the message, The attendance in the galleries of the two bodies was much smaller than that which marked the first day, and dwindled to inconsiderable numbers long before the monotonous reading of the presidential message was concluded.

Message was concluded.

THE SENATE.*

Messrs. Edmunds and Harris, the committee appointed yesterday to wait upon the President, reported that their duty had been discharged and that a message from the President would be laid before the Senter of the Sent

the President would be laid before the Senate at once.

The President's secretary, Mr. O. L. Pruden, then appeared and delivered the President's message, the reading of which was immediately proceeded with by Gen. McCook, secretary of the Senate. The most impressive silence, both on the floor and in the galleries, marked the reading, many senators leaning forward on their desks to catch the words of the message.

The reading was concluded at 1:52 p. m., and the message ordered printed and to lie on the table.

on the table.

The charl laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury; also a statement from the secretary of the court of claims, showing the judgments rendered by that court for the past year; also a statement of the secretary of the Senate showing the receipts and expenditures of his office for the past year. The chair also laid before the Senate a memorial from the legislature of New Hampahire setting forth that twenty million acres of the lands of the United States are held by non-resident aliens, principally by the titled and governing class of Great Britain; that such a system of land holding is incompatible with the best interests of the people of the United States, and requests Congress to pass legislation that may secure exclusively to the American people the public lands of the United States and prevent their sale to persons other than citizens and those intending to become such.

The memorial was read and referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell presented The chair laid before the Senate the au-

tending to become such.

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Mr. Vest and Mr. Cockrell presented joint resolutions of the state legislature of Missouri, memorializing Cougress for an appropriation for the protection of the bottom lands in the southeastern parts of the state from the annual inundation of the Mississippi river; also urging legislation authorizing receivers of railroad compaules appointed by the federal courts to be sued in state courts; also favoring the passage of an act giving pensions to the survivors of the Mexican war; also urging the defeat of the Buckner bill to suspend the further coinage of silver; also urging Congress to provide for the auditing of the war debt of Missouri; also asking for an appropriation for the building of a levee on the west side of the Missouri; river from Clarksville to the mouth of the Missouri river. The joint resolutions were appropriately referred.

Senator Cameron offered the following resolution, which was read and referred to the committee on finance:

Resolved, That insamuch as the business industries of the country at present seem to be reviving, it is inexpedient, during this Congress, to pass upon any legislation looking to the reduction of the tariff should be based upon information common to the country, as shown by complete census returns and auch definite periods as can be readily anticipated, and not by the different producing industries of the country.

Mr. Frye futroduced, and had referred to the committee on rules, a resolution embodying the code of joint rules adopted by the Senate at the last session.

Mr. Plumb introduced by request a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating

solution proposing an amendment to the natitution of the United States in relation ure and sale of intoxicating

liquors.
At 4:15 p. m., without transacting further business, the Scuate, on motion of Mr. in-

The proceedings of the day began with an eloquent prayer offered by the new chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milburn. In the course of his prayer he alluded to the death of Vice President Hendricks, saying: "Shrouded in the mystery of the solemn event, we stand in thought, with love and event, we stand in thought, with love and sorrow, by a new-made grave—the grave of our Vice President—praying Thee to help us to lay to heart the lesson of his life—that sobriety, courtesy, honor, magnanimity, coupled with unflinching courage and fidelity to conviction, with virtue and religion, are true success. Help us, likewise, to lay to heart the lesson of his life's end, that there is but a step betwirt us and death, that when our last hour shall come, we, too, shall depart in peace, having a death, that when our last hour shall come, we, too, shall depart in peace, having a good conscience toward God and man."

After the prayer the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, and at the conclusion of the reading Messrs. Blount, Randall, and Reed, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, appeared at the bar of the House and announced that their duty had been performed, and that the President had requested them to announce that the would transmit a communication forthwith. The President's assistant private secretary at once appeared, and delivered the message, which the speaker laid before the House, and the reading began.

The reading of the message was attentively followed by most of the members, though not all of them could forego the delights of letter writing and desultory conversation long enough to absorb the full tenor of the President's views and recommendations. Mr. Randall kept up a running conversation with George D. Wise and one or two others, but ceased long enough to listen to the reading of sections here and there touching topics with which his name and labors have long been associated. Reed, of Maine: Ben. Butterworth, and some other leading Republicans gathered in a little knot back of the seats, and from that vantage point listened to the reading and discussed the points of the message. When the recommendations touching tariff legislation were being read Mr. Hiscock walked down the side and stood by the speaker's desk in order to lose no word. Mr. Holman sat through it all without once leaving his seat, but more than once half started up as if to utter his famous "I object." A good many of the Democratic members seemed to suddenly grow weary when the civil service section of the message was reached, and at once sought the rest and refuge of the cloak rooms. The reading began at 19:25, and was not concluded until 3:10. By that time the galieries were pretty well deserted, but nearly all the members were still on the floor. When the reading was finished and the customary o we, too, shall depart in peace, having a good conscience toward God and man." nessage and its representative for the whole had been made, the death of Beprosentative Reuben Ellwood, of Illinois, was announced, and in token of respect to his memory the House at 3:15 adjourned.

Port Decourt, Mn., Dec. 8.—The Susquehanna river was completely closed by ice for the first river was completely closed by ice for the first time this fall, and navigation has apparently ended for the season. Traffic on the Susque hanns and tidewater canal is also suspended by the ice blockade. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The ice in the Hud-son river is two inches thick now. Navigation is closed for the season.

The Penalty is Death.

WILMINGTON, DEL., Dec. 8 .- The jury in the case of Chas. Robinson, colored, on trial for committing an atrocious assault on Mrs. Orsin Cardner, white, near Clayton, two months ago, rendered a verdet of guilty this afternoon. The penalty is death.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS. supons Must Be Received for Taxes Representative Barbour's Purposes-

Legislative Proceedings. RICHMOND, Dec. 8 .- In the United States istrict court here to-day, Judge Hughes presiding, the case of the Norfolk Trust Company against the auditor of public accounts of Virginia was decided. The de-cree was against the auditor, and in effect says that coupons, whether verified or not, must be received for taxes. REPRESENTATIVE BARBOUR—THE DEMO-

OCRATIC BARROUN—THE DEMOOCRATIC COMMITTES.

It is said to-night that Hon. J. S. Barbour
will no longer act as chairman of the Democratic party of Virginia, but will give way
to some gentleman who will establish headquarters in this city.

ANOTHER MEASURE TO KILL THE COUPON.

Mr. McCormick presented a bill which requires county and city treasurers to collect taxes every month, and makes it illegal to collect the same before taxes are due. In case of failure to pay the tax due monthly the treasurers are allowed to impose a fine of 5 per cent., which goes to them. This is another measure to kill the coupon.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The senate was in session an hour, and the house adjourned after being in session about half an hour.

The house committees were announced to-

The senate to-day passed a house bill fo the sellact closely passed a louse out for the relief of Staunton taxpayers to protect them from a fine caused by the delinquency of their treasurer, J. M. Carroll, who disap-peared two months since.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

to-night nominated twenty-five counter judges against whom there was no opposition. A resolution to divide the officers according to congressional districts was defeated. This was Fulkerson's resolution. It is said to-day that W. M. S. Dunn will be made general manager of the Chesspeake and Ohio railrond, in place of C. W. Smith residened.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Reforming Mexican Rallway Conces sions-A Congressman Acquitted o Murder-Crimes in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—At the opening of the Munster assizes to-day the judge said that the increase in the number and gravity of the crimes in Ireland was alarming, and

the government must act forthwith to suppress them.

City of Mexico (via Galveston), Dec. 8.

Congressman Omanda, who shot and killed Robert W. Hardle last spring, has been acquitted on the ground that he acted in self-defense.

City of Mexico, Dec. 8 (via Galveston).—

A bill has been introduced in congress giving the president authority to reform railway-concessions. There was an excited debate over the bill, the opposition being based on the ground that it was not explicit.

Madrid, Dec. 8.—The queen regent will to-morrow sign a decree granting amnesty to political and press offenders, including all exiles except those who are guilty of rebellion while holding military commands. The latter, however, may solicit clemency. Press prosecutions will be abandoned and journalists now in prison released.

Rapid Transit—Washington to New York PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8,—The demand for rapid transit between Washington, Baltimore, and New York has induced the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to add to their present train service two very fast trains to the new schedule, taking effect Dec. 7. These trains leave New York at 3:40 in the atternoon and Washington at 4 o'clock, respectively. The congressional limited, which leaves Washington at 4 p. m., is composed entirely of the latest pattern of the parior cars of the Pullman make, each one of which is provided with a buffst, making it possible for the passengers to secure a light supper on the journey. But three stops are made before reaching Philadelphia, at which point the train arrives at 7:32, the distance from Baltimore to Philadelphia being made in two hours and twenty-seven uninutes, and from Philadelphia to New York the distance is traversed in two hours. No stops are made at Trenton to take on passengers. The sister train from New York is similar in all respects, and makes the run in the same time. and New York has induced the Pennsylvani

A Collision at Sea. New York, Dec. 8.—The steamer Pomona Cook, hence Dec. 6 for Montego bay, has re urned to this port for repairs, having been in collison Dec. 6, at 7:40 p. m., eight miles south southeast from Barnegat, with an unknown bark, supposed to be the Jose E. More, Carlisle, from Matanzas, for New York. The steamer was struck on the starboard bow, carrying it away for ten feet aft into the forecastle and cutting her to the water's edge, causing the

A Minister Muliciously Mobbed. amlet in a remote corner of Venango county, Prof. W. F. Yates, of the Barkerville Academy,

Prof. W. F. Yates, of the Barkerville Academy, and a minister of the Church of God, incurred the enmity of ex Elder C. W. Kountz, who had been expelled from the church. Kountz has gathered around him a religious sect, who look upon him as a prophet. A plot was arranged to break into Yates's house and compel him to listen to their doctrines. But the plot failed because of the absence of Prof. Yates. The following evening the mob met him on the street and stoned him until he dropped insensible. He is believed to be failely injured. If Yates dies his friends threaten to lynch his assailants. Sherman on Sparks' Case. 87, PAUL, MINN., Dec. S.—A special to the Pioneer Press from Huron, Dak., gives the fol-lowing letter from Hon. John Sherman to T. L. Ferris, of Redfield, Dak.: "I am in

Trichinosis—Smoked Ham.

New York, Dec. 8,—Dr. Cyrus Edson reserted to the board of health that he had exmined the nine persons who had eaten of the moked ham and were affected. He says that hey are suffering from well-marked symptoms of trichinosis, and that some of them have it a worse form than the others. Six additional persons have been found sick to-day, of hose who had attended the ham party, and occome victims of trichinosis. Several more asses will probably yet be heard from, as there were twenty-five or thirty persons at the party.

France Buying American Beef. CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Fairbanks Cauning Company of this city has just received an order from the French government for 1,000,000 kiles (2,200,000 pounds) of dressed beef for the use of the French army. The contract involves the slaughter of 25,000 head of cattle.

Championship of the World.

New York, [Dec. 8,-Arrangements were made to-day for the six-day go-as-you-please race for a diamond belt, valued at \$1,000, and he championship of the world. It will begin it 12:05 a. m. Monday, the 28th instant.

Big Ships and Guns Can be Built Here. The ordnance committee of the House yesterday heard Commodore Loring, chief of the bureau of steam engineering of the Navy Department: Chief Engineer Baker, and Lieut. Jacques, of the navy, who spoke affirmatively upon the capacity of the navy yards and private concerns of this country to build ships of war and marine engines of large power. Lieut. Jacques, however, expressed the opinion that the experience necessary could be acquired only at considerable expense. All thought it would be advisable to divide the work of construction between the navy yards and private concerns, with a view to the development of the latter, so that they might prove a valuable resource in time of war. he bureau of steam engineering of the Navy

The House Caucus Committee.

the House: Cannon, of Illinois, chairman Ryan, of Kansas, Hopburn, of lows, McKinley, of Ohio, Burrows, of Michigan; Bingham, of Pennsylvania; Hiscock, of New York; Dingley, of Maim: Rice, of Massachusetts, Goff, of West Virginia, and Joseph McKenna, of Cali-fornia.

MR. VANDERBILT IS DEAD

THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD IS GONE.

Stricken Suddenly, Without Warning, While Conversing at the Telephone-Death Was Painless-The Railroad King's Great Wealth.

William H. Vanderbilt dropped dead at his home on Fifth avenue this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The cause of his death was aralysis of the brain. During the morn ing he had been more than ordinarily alert and active, so much so that it excited comment, to which he replied in a good humored and jocular vein. He had eaten a good breakfast, and was looking forward with pleasant anticipations to a ride on the boulevard with his son-in-law. Hamilton McK. Twombly, in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock he sent to the Grand Central depot for his old friend Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, Mr. Depew was engaged in a conference at the depot, and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour or two, and Mr. Vanderbilt delayed the appointment till 10 o'clock, and, to occupy the interval, went down to the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, in West Fifty-third street, to sit

sculptor, in West Fifty-third street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself, which the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons wished to place in the vestibule of the college, for the erection of which he recently gave half a million of dollars. He returned to take lunch at 12:30 with his wife, his son George, and Mr. Twombly, and at the table was noticeably bright and cheerful. and at the table was noticeably bright and cheerful.

At 1 o'clock Mr. Robert Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Obio railroad, called upon Mr. Depew at the Grand Central depot, and, finding him still detained there, went up to Mr. Vanderbilt's house to inform Mr. Vanderbilt and take Mr. Depew's place. Mr. Vanderbilt greeted him cordially and engaged in a long and animated conversation with him about railroad matters.

The gilt iron cross over the gate that leads to the grounds of the Roman Catholic orphan asylum on Fitth avenue gleamed brightly under the electric lamp to-night asseen from the grand entrance of the Vanderbilt mansion, directly opposite, against the somber gray of the marble cathedral. It was the only cheerful thing, in the wide deserted avenue, that seemed atricken as with sudden death. Rays of its brightness were reflected in the windows of the large brownstone pile, behind whose close curtains the richest man in the world lay dead, stricken suddenly and without warning. The busy hum of traffic and the noises of the street were hushed on the block. Carriages turned out rather than pass the brown stone palace, and passers-by stopped to inquire of some casual policeman if it was true that the millionaire was dead. Being told 'ant they had heard aright, they went their way, sobered and silent, tarrying mayhap a minute to gaze on the huge stone pile. Inside, servants and friends tip-toed about with grave and saddened faces. The door-bell was rung every minute, and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the oad matters.

The gilt iron cross over the gate that

door-bell was rung every minute, and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the mourners. Upstairs, behind the drawn curtains of the millionaire's bedroom that shut out the sight of the friendly cross, were abe and tears.

The children of the dead man were gathered there in his bedroom about the corpse. None of them had been with him

IN THE HOUR OF HIS DEATH.

IN THE HOUR OF HIS DEATH. To none had he had time to speak a word of farewell. As he lay upon the carved bed in the large square room, the windows of which overlook the avenue from the northeast corner of the south wing of the building to the left of the matn entrance, Mr. Vanderbilt looked as if he had fallen in grattle along. He features were received. a gentle sleep. His features were peaceful and as natural as if he had just ceased talk-ing and laid down to rest. His cleath has been painless as it was sudden. A DRAMATIC SCENE.

The conference lasted more than an hour, and Mr. Vanderbilt sent word to his son-in-law, Mr. Twombly, that he would be compelled to forego the intended drive. The two railroad magnates were discussing the new terminal facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio, the new inlet into the city it had secured by way of Staten island, and Mr. Vanderbilt took a lively interest in the results. cured by way of Staten Island, and Mr. Vanderbilt took a lively interest in the results that were to follow for the island of his birth from the new enterprise. It was while the talk turned upon this, the scenes of hischildhood, and early work, contrasted with the tremendous achievements of his ripe old age, that Mr. Garrett, sitting on a sofa and facing the millionaire, who leaned forward in his arm chair, as was his habit when thoroughly interested, that the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Ralfroad Company was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound. As he leaned over to catch his words Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without a word or warning, and fell heavily to the floor on his face. Mr. Garrettsprang to his feet with an exclamation of alarm, and selzing a pillow from the sofa, laid it under his friend's head, then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first, and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, Dr. James McLean. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been hurriedly applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke and died within a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell forward upon the floor. It was 230 o'clock when Dr. McLean led vanderbilt took a lively interest in the results within a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell forward upon the floor. It was 2:30 o'clock when Dr. McLean led the stricken widow from the room where her husband had sat planning and working in the full pride of health and strength five minutes before. Dr. McLean pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis, due to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, of the kind that are absolutely fatal at the moment, and stated that his death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient most intimately, and promptly certified to most intimately, and promptly certified to the cause of death, to avoid the unnecessary formality of a coroner's inquest and an au

formality of a coroner's inquest and an autopsy.

As soon as it was ascertained beyond doubt that Mr. Vanderbilt was dead the men servants were summoned and helped to carry the body of the dead master up stairs to the bedroom he had occupied in life. Mrs. Vanderbilt was prostrated with grief, and telephone messages were sent to the Grand Central depot to summon her sons, and to the residence of her sons-in-law to inform them of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Cornelius, William K., and Frederick W. Vanderbilt had been together in the offices at the depot less Vanderbilt. Cornelius, William K., and Frederick W. Vanderbilt had been together in the offices at the depot less than half an hour before the message came, and had gone away together. The message found Cornelius Vanderbilt in a meeting of the trustees of the American Bible Society at the Bible House. He hastened at once to the house, whither Mr. Depew had preceded him, dumb with distress over his friend's death. By degrees the other children arrived, and as the report spread with the rapidity of lightning through the city, they were followed by the nearer friends of the dead magnate. Universal consternation and grief prevalled at the most unexpected news of the death of Mr. Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt, while he had for two years past been a victim more or less of indigestion with its attendantills and kindred serious disorders, has lately, despite the frequent reports of his death, been apparently mending.

Had Mr. Vanderbilt lived to May 8 noxt year he would have been 65. He was born in the Staten Island homestead on that date

Had Mr. Vanderbilt lived to May 8 next year he would have been 65. He was born in the Staten Island homestead on that date in the year 1821. The nearness of the time, which he himself considered critical, gave him no apparent concern, however. He did not expect, but neither he fear death, It came to him, if very swiftly, very gently. He did not know it when it selzed him. By arrangement of the nearest friends

with members of the family it was decided that

THE PUNERAL

was to be on Friday next at 10 o'clock from St. Bartholomew's Church, at Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, of which the Rev. Dr. Cook is the pastor. Mr. Vanderbilt was a vestryman in the church, to the construction of which he contributed largely. The sexton of the church was charged with the funeral arrangements. At Mr. Vanderbilt's own desire, he will be intered in the family mausolemu in the Moravian Cemetery at New Dorp, Staten island, whichhas just been completed. It was

ONE OF THE LAST ACTS IN HIS LIFE one of THE LAST ACTS IN HIS LIFE to turn over by deed for \$1\$ in hand, paid of good and lawful money, all the old farm property of the family on Staten island to his youngest son George, to do with as he desired, and for this purpose father and son visited and went over the island together on Saturday last, incidentally inspecting also the manufacture.

also the mausoleum.

Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is not known to any one outside of the nearest members of the family and his confidential counsel and friend, Mr. Depew. But the Vanderbilts were a very united family, and Mr. Depew ventured the prediction to-day that the millionaire's death would make no change in existing conditions.

VANDERBILT'S GREAT WEATON VANDERBILT'S GREAT WEALTH.

Vanderbilt was worth \$200,000,000, although his fortune shrank last year materially through a big decline of stocks and through business depression, but the buill movement in the past few months brought it up again. His income was calculated as follows: \$2,372,000 a year from government bonds, \$7,394,000 from railroad stocks, \$576,695 from miscellaneous securities; total, over \$10,000,000 a year, \$20,000 a day, \$1,200 an hour, or \$19.75 a minute. He made no ostentatious display of his wealth and was charitable, although in this he had to be quiet or he would have been overrun by impostors. CONSTRRNATION AMONG BROKERS AND SPRCU-

LATORS.

The death of Mr. Vanderbilt creates consternation among Wall street men and speculators. The Windsor Hotel was thronged with them to-night, and a feeling verging on that displayed in financial panies prevailed. Awful things were predicted and expected to-morrow, as soon as the stock market opens. So excited were prokers that they stayed out unusually late and discussed the probabilities and possibilities. One good authority had it that Vanderbilt had, in anticipation of fateful emergency, vested in one of his sons the power of attorney, and hence no trouble need be feared as the result of his death. This alleged empowerment, however, was denied by President Depew, of the New York Central rallroad, who said that the great magnate's affairs were so arranged that no an offense. He said a good many things to serious or even considerable disaster would follow his death. He did not believe New LATORS. an offense. He said a good many things to serious or even considerable disaster would follow his death. He did not believe New t York Central or Michigan Central, in which Vanderbilt was largely interested, would suffer. Speaking of Mr. Vanderbilt's personal traits, Mr. Depew said he was generous, open-hearted, and blunt and frank, but whatever he said was good-natured, though strangers were apt to misconstrue his out-speken language as almost find out opinions rather than to anger any one. President Depew says that Mr. Vanderbilt's firm, hearty handshaking with his subordinates and his frank "How are you," did more to inspire and encourage than subordinates and his frank "How are you," did more to inspire and encourage than raising salaries. Mr. Vanderbilt left a will, but Depew said he did not know its provisions. Vanderbilt usually arose at 7 o'clock regularly every morning. He was fond of home and the family circle, loved family intercourse and whist evenings, and doted on music and opera.

OPINIONS OF MIL VANDERBILT. Jay Gould, in an interview with a re-dorter of the Associated Press this evening, said: "Mr. Vanderbilt's death was certainly said: "Mr. Vanderbilt's death was certainly a surprise to me, and a sad one, too. His death will be a great loss to the world of business and finance, for he certainly was the foremost figure in many of the greatest enterprises that have been carried out in this country during the past twenty-five years." "You have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt for many years, have you not?" asked the reporter. "I first met and became acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt in 1867. At that time he was president of the Erie railroad and he was vice president of the Hudson River railroad. I found him to be a man of wide resources and sound judgment. Afterwards railroad. I found him to be a man of wide resources and sound judgment. Afterwards he became vice president of the New York Central, and figured extensively in the building up of the business of that road. Our relations, up to the time of his death, had always been of a pleasant character.

"What is your opinion of Mr. Vanderbli as a financier?"
"I have for many years considered Mr. "I have for many years considered Mr. Vanderbilt as a man of unusual ability in the management of large financial interests. When his father died and he came in possession of his vast fortune, Mr. Vanderbilt was not long in demonstrating his ability to manage the property which had been intrusted to his care. He made no move on the checker-board of finances until he felt satisfied that his move was a safe one to make. He would not run a greatrisk unless he was absolutely compelled to by force of circumstances, which I assure you was not very often. His judgment upon values was always sound. Few men have made so few mistakes in the handling of financial interests as Mr. Vanderbilt."

J. Pierpont Morgan said that Mr. Van-

handling of financial interests as Mr. Vanderbit."

J. Pierpont Morgan said that Mr. Vanderbit's death would have little or no effect
on the stock market, that the West Shore
negotiations would go on as before, and
that a cablegram has been sent to Loudon
with the information of his death, which,
no doubt, would be received there with a
great deal of regret.

Pool Commissioner Fink said that Mr.
Vanderbit's death would have no effect on
the pooling arrangement, as he had been
out of the agreement for some time. No
doubt the death of such a prominent man
would be felt as a great loss by the mercantile world.

Henry Clews said that the death of Mr.
Vanderbilt no doubt would have some
effect on the market, as it would be used
by those who always sought to make capital out of a calamity, but that this would
be of a scrious character there was nothing

be of a serious character there was nothing

to fear.

CIRCAGO, Dec. 8.—The dispatches announcing the sudden death of Wm. H. Vanderbilt were published in an extra edition of the papers. The news seemed to surprise every one and by many the first report was not credited. The board of trade had adjourned, but the leading brokers' offices were still full of speculators and they were the scene of considerable excitement when it was learned beyond doubt that the railroad king was dead.

Charity Organization Society.
The regular monthly meeting of the Charity
Organization Society of the District of Columbia was held at the central office, Gunnebia was held at the central office, Gunnebia was held at the central office, Gunnebia district of the Columbia of the Columbia
bia thing as the central office, Gunnetaled that since last meeting fifty-seven cases of
tamilies and includuals had been reported to
the society for investigation. Four were
found to be professional beggars; seven wanted
light, capy, profitable work; three were danzerous tramps; twelve were foreign tramps;
seven were worthy poor, and weechaken care of
by proper churches or charities; two were sent
to hospitals, two to homes or friends out of the
city; five were sent to the police; work was obtained for three women, six men and three
boys. Charity Organization Society.

The Cummings nail plate mills of Chicage resumed work last Monday with a force of over sixty men, and the other nail mills started yes terday.

The Lynn shoe and Leather Association have decided to accept the proposition of the Knights of Labor to settle the question at issue by arbitration.

Nine flour mills at Minneapolis started up yesterday, among them the largest, as well as some of the smaller ones. These mills have a capacity of about 16,000 barrels per day of twenty-four hours, but it is not now possible to push them to this point.

Nesterday's records from the Monographic

Yesterday's reports from the Monongahels valley mines indicate that the backbone of the

THE NATIONALS' FUTURE.

They Are Admitted to the American Association to Take the Place of the Metropolitans.

The American Association held a special neeting at the Girard House, Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, at which proceedings were had that will interest, surprise, and gratify local admirers of base ball in general and the National Club in particular, since the Metropolitan Club, of New York, was dropped from the list of American Clubs and the Nationals elected in the place. This move on the part of the Amerplace. This move on the part of the American Association was strewd and will almost have the effect of foreing the League to go through next season with six clubs, and make the American the foremest base ball association of the country. With Washington no longer available, no eligible eastern city remains in which a League club can be placed with any prospect of remunerative patronage. It is easier in some quarters that the League may be able to induce the Brooklyn and Pittsburg clubs to yet join the League before the next playing season opens, but there is no very good ground for the fear. Both clubs have maturely considered the matter, and concluded to stay in the American Association.

matter, and concluded to stay in the American Association.

Lynch and Cushman, pitchers, and Holbertsand Reipschlager, catchers, of the Metropolitans, and Sadie Houck, short stop of the Athletics, were awarded to the Nationals. Other players in addition to these, and the players of list year's nine still available, will be engaged at once and every effort be made to put a team in the field seconn to none in the association. The managers of the club are to be congratulated over this termination of the uncertainty in regard to their status next year. The American Association is "preferable to the League so far as this city is concerned, for the reason that a twenty-five cent tariff will be more popular than the fifty cent tariff of the League, and will yield better returns. We shall have good ball playing and plenty of it next year. of it next year.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8,-At a called meet-PHILADELPHIA, Dec. S.—At a called meeting of the representatives of the American Association of Base Ball Clubs here to-day, the franchise of the Metropolitan Club, of New York, was revoked, and the National Club, of Washington, was admitted to membership in the association. A resolution was adopted by which a player released from an association club will be obliged to play with any association club desiring his services within ten days from the time of his release, the resolution being similar in the interests of the American Association, to the resolution adopted by the National to the resolution adopted by the National League in its interest, at the meeting held by that organization in October last. The indignation of Mr. Erastus Wiman,

by that organization in October last.

The indignation of Mr. Erastus Wiman, who has recently acquired the ownership of the Metropolitan Club, found vent in a lengthy and bitter statement.

President McKnight, at the conclusion of the meeting, said the American Association was forced to revoke the franchise of the Metropolitan Club because that club had been removed from New York city to Staten island, and its management and officers were at all times controlled by the officials of the New York League Club. When any dispute arose between the two organizations the Metropolitan representative acted at all times in accordance with instructions from the League club, and in addition reported all contemplated action to the League club officers, thus giving to the League information which would defeat the intentions of the association officials. It is understood among the base ball managers here to night that the players of the Metropolitan Club will be placed at the disposal of the Baltimore and Washington clubs.

THE LABOR CONVENTION. A Gathering of the Federation o

Trade Unions in Session. The Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions convened yesterday morning in their fifth annual session in the Grand Army Hall, corner of Ninth and D streets. The delegates number about twenty-five, and represent 280,000 workingmen. The congress met at 12 o'clock, when J. W. Smith, of Springfield, Ill., the chairman of

Smith, of Springfield, Ill., the chairman of the legistive committee, called the meeting to order. Representative Martin A. Foran, of Cincinnati, was then introduced to the meeting, and made a forcible speech on the labor question.

An afternoon session was held at 3 o'clock and the federation elected officers to preside over the sessions. M. D. Connelly, of Cincinnati, was chosen president; Gaoriel Edmonston, of this city, and Wm. H. Foster, of Philadelphia, secretaries. Wm. E. Tomson, of Chicago: Samuel Gompers, of New York, and E. W. Oyster, of this city, were elected members of a committee on standing orders. The secretary read his report for the last year, which contained a review of the work done before the last congres, with complimentary reference to those gres, with complimentary reference to those who have been active in such work. It is

who have been active in such work. It is probable that the congress will remain in session for four days, meeting at 9 o'clock, taking a recess from 12 to 1:30, when an afternoon seasion will be held.

On Thursday evening, Dec. 10, the labor organizations of Washington will assemble at the city hall at 6:30 o'clock for the purpose of uniting in a parade. The parade will be followed by a mass meeting at the National Rifles' armory. The delegates of the labor congress will be present.

THE DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

Disinclination of Representatives to Serve-The Senate Body to Meet Soon. "What chance will there be for District legislation asked a reporter of Representative Wilson, of West Washington, yester-

"I don't know, but I think that there is a fair show. I don't want to be placed on that committee this year. There is nothing in common in the affairs before it with gen-

in common in the affairs before it with general legislation. It is too local, and a member who serves on it gets but little credit for what he does."

Half a dozen representatives who have served on the District committee expressed themselves in a similar way. Their constituents expected them to devote all their time to matters of general importance. Speaker Carlisle will appoint a good committee, however, and there are several members who have signified their willinguess of serving on it.

bers who have signified their willinguess of serving on it.

The Senate committee will meet within a week or two to discuss the outlook, but no decisive movement will be made until after the holidays. The committee is composed of Senator Ingalls, of Kanaas, chairman; Senator Aldrich, of Bhode Island; Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia; Senator Pike, of New Hampehire; Senator Palmer, of Michigan; S. nator Harris, of Tennessee; Senator Vance, of North Carolina; Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Brown, of Georgia. The committee will occupy the same room they had last year, that formerly occupied by the Senate postofile. merly occupied by the Senate postoffice.

Sketch of J. W. Porch, Who Was Ap

pointed Successor to Eph. Ewing. Mr. James W. Porch, who was appointed by the President to succeed Γ^{*+} . Ewing as consul general to Mexico, is well-known and wealthy citizen of St. Jo. ph, Mo. He is a warm personal friend of Congressman James N. Burns, and is the man who was first indorsed by the Missouri delegation for first indorsed by the Missouri delegation for the consulate at Shanghai. The Shanghai position was given to s. me one outside of the state, and Burns then pushed Forch for the consulate at Callao, South Arterica. The President decided the New Orleans had a prior claim on Calla and Porch was left again. Burns's frie was then te-dered the St. Joe postor but he decil 1 it, sat darns organ a boom to sen am to the St. W. C. at, as will be onemat, as will be comem wa nee m , and

THE MESSAGE IN NEW YORK

A VARIETY OF OPINIONS REGARDING ITS SCOPE AND EFFECT.

An Old-Fashioned Free Fight at Democratic Meeting-A Co-Conspirafor of Ferdinand Ward Arrested for Fraudulent Practices.

New York, Dec. 9.—2 a. M.—The Tribune to-day will say editorially:

The first message of the President is a creditable paper. On some of the most important questions of which it treats it deserves hearty praise. Nor is it to him discreditable, but much to his credit, that is best and most worthy of commendation lust where his party is worse, and mest to be feared. No party spirit is appropriate in judging of the recommendations which the President has to offer. He has been intrusted with a great responsibility. For the President and his party the era of criticism of promises is over. Both are now to be judged by their performance, their casestly in practical administration. Hence it is appropriate to observe that the message, while deserving of his commendation in many respects, is likely in its best features to meet the determined opposition of the party in power. The President's message is most right just where his party is most wrong, and his best advice is just that which is least likely to be followed. The President's argument for the suspension of silver coinage is earnest, strong, and convincing. What the President says about the reform of civil service will be contrasted, not to his credit, with some of his appointments. It must be inferred, either that the President's declarations express a purpose which is not always present in his mind, or that the influence of his party is at times with him so everrowering, and is generally so hostile to the principles of reform, that he is made to appear like the waterman, looking one way and rowing the other. There is one suspicious portion of the message, and which the President's open to more sovere centure for his unreserved approval of the course which is not always present in his mind, or that the influence of his party is at times with him so everyowering, and is generally so hostile to the principles of reform, that he is made to appear like the waterman, looking one way and rowing the other. There is one suspicious portion of the messarity of the effection

VARIOUS COMMENTS UPON PRESIDENT CLEVE-LAND'S PIRST MESSAGE.

New York, Dec. 8.—From President Cleveland's well-known attitude on the sil-ver coinage question, ever since he wrote his famous congressional letter last year, the clause in his message favoring the repeal of the compulsory coinage act was no surprise to-day to Wall street, and meets with general approval from bankers and bullion men.

with general approval from bankers and bullion men.

J. R. Kennedy, vice president of the Manhattan Bank, said: "With such a dollar the sooner the coinage is stopped the better. I have no objection to an honest silver dollar, but 80 cents will not buy a dollar's worth of value abroad."

J. B. Colgate, bullion dealer, of Wall street, said: "The idea of the President is a good one, but Congress will not support him in his recommendation. The silver men and the members from the west will certainly oppose any such measure." certainly oppose any such measure."

O. D. Baldwin, president of the Fourth
National Bank, said: "I have exhausted
myself on the subject, and need only now

myself on the subject, and need only now say that I perfectly agree with the President's recommendation."

Francis B. Palmer, president of the Broadway National Bank, said: "The President is quite right, and should be strongly supported in his effort to stop silver coinage. It will be a great relief to the country if the compulsory measure is put out of the war."

Way."
W. J. Quinlan, cashier of the Chemical W. J. Quinlan, cashier of the Chemical Bank, seemed surprised when he heard the news. He said: "It was certainly time to call a halt to the coinage of silver dollars. In a short time we should have been on a silver basis. We must let the world know that the United States is not the dumping place for their silver. Now is the time to call in gradually the legal tender promises to pay, and issue certificates based on coin—the silver in the treasury if you will. They would represent something tangible which the legal tenders do not. At any rate stop the further coinage of silver dollars.

A special meeting of the chamber of commerce will be held on Thurstay afternoon to consider what action the chamber will take in support of the recommendation of the President in regard to the repeal of the law.

the law.

The Evening Post simply prefaces its editorial summary of the President's message as follows:

that President Cleveland has

as follows:

We are sorry that President Cleveland has
departed in his first message from his practice
of making his state papers short, because, in
decements of this sort, what is gained in extension is lost in intention, as the logicians say.

documents of this sort, what is gained in extension is lost in intention, as the logicians say.

The Mail and Express says the message is ponderous, but that "the general underlying principles of the message are those of an honest and carnest Democrat whose convictions as to the limitation of the sphere and functions of the federal government are very clear and strong. In the application of the settled American principles as regards our foreign relations, Mr. Cleveland shows to good advantage."

The Commercial Advertiser says:

The general tone of the message cannot fall to satisfy the public mind that the President is discosed to particule and conservative coincise; that his carnest desire is to administer the government in the interest of the country's presperity and honor; that he sselks to found his policy and order his course upon the broad principles of the fathers; and that his competension of the fundamental truths of statesmanship and the groundwork of our institutions is broad and thorough. The invitation is such laying aside of the split of partisanship as shall prevent it from obstructing the accomplishment of desirable public ends, and it amounts to a pledge on his part to conduct list administration in a spirit of comprehensive patriotism.

FIREE FIGHT AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

PRIEB FIGHT AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

There was a lively time at the monthly meeting of the Long Island City Democratic committee last night. When a motion to rescind a resolution of a former meeting, which changed the by-laws so as to give ex-Alderman Patriek J. Gleason control of the organization for two years, by a plan of rotation in office, was carried, Gleason jumped up, stamped, and tore around and called every one who voted for the motion wile names. At last he pointed to Supervisor George A. Smith, whereupon Smith struck at the ex-alderman with a heavy cane. Gleason picked up a chair and was about to strike the supervisor with it when Morris Smith, of Astoria, caught the chair and wrenched it from Gleason. A general row ensued between the Gleason and anti-Gleason factions, during which Patrick J. Murphy, of Astoria, attacked Gleason. Gleason partly drew his revolver, but, as Murphy said he had no weapon, there was no shooting. Several members had their heads cut.

A CO-CONSPIRATOR WITH WARD. PHEE FIGHT AT A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A CO-CONSPIRATOR WITH WARD. Edward H. Tobey, the former cashier of W. R. Grace & Co., was arrested to-day, charged with conspiracy with Ferdinand Ward to defraud the stockholders of the Ward to defraud the stockholders of the Marine Bauk. Among the batch of Indict ments brought in by the United States grand jury to-day was one against Tobey, which, in the first count, charged Ward and Tobey with abstracting \$5,000 from the Marine Bank by means of a check dated May 1, 1884, drawn by Ward to the order of Tobey. The second count is similar, but charges that the amount was misapplied instead of abstracted. The bail was fixed at \$20,000, and was given by Michael S. Coleman, a railroad contractor. Tobey has not been connected with the firm of Grace & Co. for sometime, and was not in their employ on May 1, 1884.

The Christmas Club Meets.

The Christmas Club Meets. The Christmas Club met in the private par-ors of the Ebbitt House last evening to arrange for the entertainment it will give during the

holidays. About lifteenmembers were pre-sent. The ladies of the Christmas Club wil meet at the same place on next Thursday after noon at 1 o'clock. Father Jamison Dead. Father Jamison, a professor at Georgetown College, died last evening in the 54th year of his age. THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Meeting of the American Association in this City.

The thirtieth annual convention of the emerican Public Health Association as embled yesterday in Willard's Hall. Ther were about 250 delegates present. Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, the treasurer, reported that \$2,233.10 were expended during the year, leaving a balance of \$1,195.03. A large number of new members were elected. The papers mentioned in yesterday's Natroxal Republican were read, and each of them created more less substantial discontinuous control of the control of the

them created more or less animated discus-sion.

Dr. Reed offered a resolution asking leg-islation to pracet the people from the sale of discussed meat. The president announced the following appointments to fill vacancies in the advisory council: Alabama, Jerome Cochran; Indiana, Dr. Gatch; Iowa, Dr. A. W. Cantwell: Louisiana, Dr. Holt; Maine, Dr. Gerrish: Michigan, Dr. Wight: New Jersey, Dr. Hunt; Virginia, Dr. Winn; United States army, Dr. Billings; Canada, Dr. Cov-ernton.

ernton.

Beside President Reeves at the evening Beside President Reeves at the evening session were Commissioners Edmonds, Webb, and Lydecker, Dr. J. M. Touer, Medical Director Gibon, U. S. N.; Representative Townshend, Dr. Billings, U. S. A.; Secretary Watson, and others. Dr. Toner was introduced, and be read an excellently prepared address of welcome, Judge Edmonds spoke feelingly of the objects of the association, and in concluding his remarks welcomed them to the city and its hospitality.

wescomed them to the consultation.

President Reeves then made his annual report. He held that the government appropriates large aums of money for various objects for the protection of its people of the protection of the protect rious objects for the protection of its people it did not, however, appropriate any money to guard against the insidious diseases that invaded many households, and he urged upon the delegates the propriety of having Congress pass a bill to create a bureau of health. In concluding he adressed the ladies of the association and alluded to the valuable services they could render in the matter of carrying out the laws of health. A resolution was offered and referred to the executive committee calling upon Congress to pass a bill creating a commission to examine into the germ theory of diseases. A letter was received from the President expressing regret that he could not be present on account of the press of public business.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS OPEN.

Studying at Night. A bright faced colored woman was stand ing in front of a blackboard at the Sumne chool building, corner Seventeenth and ? streets, last night, trying to make 17 and 10 equal 34. The problem was too difficult equal 34. The problem was too difficult, however, and it required the attention of one of the teachers to solve it. At the desks for pupils were seated nearly sixty colored women, whose ages ranged from 17 to 42. All of them had the appearence of being domestic servants, and most of them were. Half a dozen teachers, with Superintendent Cook and Principal Montgomery, were dent Cook and Principal Montgomery, were attempting to instruct them in the element-ary branches of a common school education. It was the first session of the fall night schools for colored women who have no time to attend school in the day. A school was held Monday night for colored men, and they will be received to night. Tues-days and Thursdays are set apart for women. These night schools are under the super-These night schools are under the super-vision of the school trustees, but there is as yet no appropriation for them, and the ex-penses incurred are borne by charitable ladies. An appropriation will probably be asked and given during the present session of Congress.

CIVIL SERVICE CHANGES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ap pointed James M. Leach, ir., of North Card m, to be chief of a division in the register's office.

Henry H. Gassaway, who was dismissed from his position as assistant chief of the mercantile marine division in the treasury because of alleged rudeness, has been ap pointed a \$1,200 elerk in the Treasury Dertment. Russell Frost, a second-class clerk in the

pension office, has resigued,
The following fourth-class postmasters
for Virginia were appointed yesterday:
Henry C. Walker, Hoffman's Wharf, Accomac county; George F. R. Henley, Wilton, Middlesex county; J. J. Weedon, Elba, Pittsylvania county; Thomas B. Mulherrin, Constvel, Pittsylvania county.

Henry H. Carpenter, of Illinois, has been appointed confidential county and product of the confidential confiden

cretary to the commissioner real land office at a salary of \$1,600 per year.

Henry A. Newman, of Missouri, has been appointed special agent of timber depredations in the general land office.

Henry Carpenter, receiver of public moneys at Eureka, Nev., has resigned.

Secretary Manning on the District. The forlowing is Secretary Manning's reference to the District of Columbia in his report: "The net expenditures on account of the Dis-

"The net expenditures on account of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1885, were \$\$,409,6505. The revenues deposited in the treasury on this account for the same period were \$1,952,288.11.

"Since December 1, 1884, there has been reliefed through the operation of the sinking-fund \$20,750 of the bonded indebtedness of the District, reducing the amount annually required for interest \$770.87.

"Since the duties of the commissioners of theisinking-fund of the District of Columbia were devolved on the treasurer of the United States by the act of Coungress of June 11, 1875 (2) \$81848, 1955, there has been retired \$5,600,800 of the funded debt, causing a reduction in the annual interest charge of \$97,607,00.

"The amount realized from the sale of bonds, in which the 10 per cent. retained from contractors in the District of Columbia was invested, as required by the act of June 11, 1878, has exceeded the sun necessary to have the

tractors in the District of Columbia was invested, as required by the act of June 11, 1878, has exceeded the sum necessary to pay the amounts originally withheld, owing to the advance in the securities in which investments were made. Under the act of Feb. 25, 185, the surplus has been covered into the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt, to the eredit of the United States and District of Columbia in equal parts."

Lansburgh & Brother.

This extensive dry goods establishment pre-sents to the citizens of Washington one of the grandest collections for the holiday senson that can be obtained from foreign and domestic manufacturers. Their stock embraces every variety of fabrics sold in the leading dry goods emporitums of the metropolitan cities. For more than a quarier of a century this deservedly popular house has made a history that is an unvarying record of honorable and successful dealing with the Washington public. Their firm rule in business is the strictly one price system. They are thorough masters of the details of their business, import directly from foreign manufacturers, and obtain every advantage that large purchases and spot cash always command. They defy competition, either at home or abroad. Give them a call and examine their splendid stock and great bargains. can be obtained from foreign and domestic

The Senate and the Nominations. Members of Congress have requested information about appointments made in the various departments since the 4th of March, to guide them when the appointments come up before the Senate for confirmation. The Senate will not touch the appointments for some days when it is proposed to dispose of them as soon as possible. It is not thought that there will be much opposition, although a contest in a few cases is looked for. Senator Exists, of louisiana, is an important facure at present, and his course relative to some of the Louisiana appointments is a matter of much speciation and the senate of the course of the senate of th

Acacia Lodge, No. 18, F. A. A. M., last evening elected the following officers: Thomas Robinson, W. M., C. J. Tryon, S. W., E. G. Haywood, Jr., J. W., J. J. Little, sceretary; John Gilson, freaturer, W. A. Clements, S. D., M. J. Weaver, J. D., J. A. Sunderland, 1/1er and H. C. Stein, M. C. Grand Master M. M. Parker was present, and installed the above officers.

The Weather. For Washington and vicinity-Warmer,

threatening weather and rain.

Thermometric readings—3 a. m., 17,2°; 7 a. m., 19,0°; 11 a. m., 23,8°; 3 p. m., 23,6°; 7 p. m., 23,0°; 10 p. m., 23,8°; 11 p. m., 23,8°; Mean temperature, 28.89; maximum, 34.99; mini-mum, 14.59; mean relative humidity, 73°, total precipitation, 00 inches.

THE MESSAGE

President Cleveland's First State Paper.

WHAT CONGRESS MAY CONSIDER

The Course of Legislation Recommended by the Executive.

A STRADDLE ON THE TARIFF.

The Message Non-Committal Like the Democratic Platform.

NO MORE SILVER DOLLARS.

Their Compulsory Coinage Thought Inexpedient-Transportation Topics-Railways Remembered But Water-Ways Ignored-A Conspletions Omission-Rivers and Harbors Reserved for a Special Message-Civil Service Reform-The Existing System Commended and Indorsed.

Your assembling is clouded by a sense of public bereavement, caused by the recent and sudden death of Thomas A. Hendricks. Vice President of the United Stated. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in his country's history.

Ample and repeated proofs of the esteem and confidence in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen were manifested by his election to offices of the most important trust and highest dignity; and at length, full of years and honors, he has been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and benedic

The constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compilance with these constitutional directions, it is well for us to bear in mind that our usefulness to the people's interests will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate to federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the re-

ures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legislative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the respective branches of the government under the constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departments and their necessary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power intrusted to each, in that spirit of comity and co-operation which is essential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful str-

tions which rest upon us as faithful ser-vants of the people.

The jealous watchfulness of our constittiencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be

udged. POREIGN BELATIONS. It is gratifying to announce that the rela-tions of the United States with all foreign powers continue to be friendly. Our post-tion after nearly a century of successful powers continue to be friendly. Con after nearly a century of st tion after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations, and our consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnish proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unsecessary: There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

The Argentine government has revived.

ment.

The Argentine government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland islands, by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occuration by Great Falklands.

subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists this government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

Question has arisen with the government of Austria-Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vienna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as uninficer at that court, the government of Austria-Hungary invited this government to take cognizance of certain exceptions, based upon allegations against the personal acceptability of Mr. Kelley, the appointed envoy, asking that, in view thereof, the appointment should be withdrawn. The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in, without violation of my oath of office and the precepts of the constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the Excentive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical disfranchisement of a large class of our citizens and the abandonnent of a vital principal in our government finally decided not to receive Mr. Kelley as the envoy of the United States, and that gentlemin has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the secretary of legation, acting as charge d'affaires ad interim.

Early in March last, war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several states into a single government. In these contests between our neighboring states the United States forbore to interefere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices it doprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligoreuts, and by such counsel contributed importa